CRAWFORD COUNTY OFFICIAL.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff ..... J. F. Hunt.
Clerk ..... O. J. Bell.
Register ..... Wm. Putnam.
Treasurer ..... G. M. F. Davis.
Pros. Attorney ..... A. H. Swarthout.
Judge of Probate ..... A. Taylor.
Cir. Court Com. ..... M. J. Connine.
Surveyor ..... A. E. Newman.
Coroners ..... W. H. Sherman. W. Haynes.

SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township ..... Wm. C. Johnson.
South Branch ..... Dr. S. Revell.
Beaver Creek ..... W. H. James.
Maple Forest ..... J. J. Coventry.
Grayling ..... M. J. Connine.
Fredericville ..... M. S. Dilley.
Ball ..... L. B. Fletcher.
Center Plains ..... Wm. Woodburn.

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER, JUSTICE AND RIGHT, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

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THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

STIMULANTS AND NARCOTICS UPON THE HUMAN MIND AND BODY.

The following extract from the speech of Prof. Estabrook before the State Teachers' Association at Lansing requires no comment:

"This subject is of especial importance at this time, inasmuch as the last legislature passed the following:

Chapter 3, Section 15—The district board shall specify the studies to be pursued in the district. Provided always that provision shall be made for instructing all pupils in every school in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics generally upon the human system. Provided further, That the text books used in giving the foregoing instructions shall have received the joint approval of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Health.

The speaker said the character of alcohol, in its fata' influence upon body, mind and morals, should be thoroughly understood by every teacher.

It has been demonstrated over and over again that alcohol is a poison.—Injected into the veins it produces death, by congulating the albumen of the blood.

To this fact the familiar terms of universal speech bear witness. When persons have taken sufficient alcohol to affect them they are said to be intoxicated, which literally means poisoned. The word intoxicated is derived from the word toxicon, the Greek for poison. Toxicology treats of poisons and their effects. Intoxication signifies the state or condition of being poisoned.

Sir Astley Cooper said:

"I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them to be evil spirits; and if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, the shattered nervous systems which I have seen, as the consequences of drinking, they would be aware that spirits and poisons are synonimous terms."

The origin of alcohol is fully ascertained and may be easily learned and taught in our public schools.

It never occurs in nature except as the results of fermentation

It has one origin, whatever form it may assume. It arises from the destruction of sugar and has no other source.

It is not a product of vegetable growth, like all the substances which constitute the food of man.

It has the same origin as those fatal and malignant exhalations which constitute the genius of pestilence—the death and putrifaction of organic matter. Carbonic acid gas, one of the most fatal and prompt of all poisons, is brought into the world at the same birth with alcohol. Our youth should be taught that the use of alcoholic liquors shortens life. No fact is better established. Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, shows from most carefully prepared statistics, that for every 10 temperate persons who die between the age of 20 and 30 years, 51 intemperate persons die. Hence it appears that the mortality of liquor-users is 500 per cent greater than that of abstainers.

The London life insurance society divides its risks into two classes, abstainers and moderate drinkers, with a different table of mortality for each.

Our children should be taught that total abstinence is the only safeguard against the baneful effects and fatal consequences of drunkenness.

At the close of the address the teachers held a social reunion, which lasted till 10 o'clock.

Together they were looking over the paper. "Oh, my, how funny," said she. "What is it?" he asked. "Why, here's an advertisement that says, 'No reasonable offer refused.'" "What's so odd about that?" "Nothing, nothing," she replied, trying to blush, "only there are my sentiments."

"Father," said a bright lad, "I think I'll become a minister when I grow up." "What puts that idea into your head, my boy?" asked the astonished parent. "Because, dad, I notice that man always kills a chicken here [illegible] the minister lives here.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS WORKMAN

The conscientious workman is a being we all hear of, but seldom meet.—The writer has no hesitation in saying that there are, comparatively speaking, few workmen actuated in their calling by any consideration beyond the mere point of dollars and cents.—And the writer furthermore begs to observe that in his opinion they are not in the least to be blamed for this; because if there are few workmen endued with conscientious feeling regarding their labors, there are still fewer employers inspired with a conscientious feeling regarding their men. What the writer wishes to argue out is the position, whether it pays a workman to be conscientious, if his employer be so or no. The writer thinks it does, and for these reasons: a man who does his work in the same satisfactory and expeditious manner, under all circumstances, is an acquisition, and those who are in authority, very soon discover his good qualities; his light may lie hidden under a bushel for a long time, but is sure to shine out at last.—Such a man as this, sober, active, erect, intelligent, who does his work, not because the foreman happens to be looking at him, but from a sense of right and duty, such a man as this will rise in life like going up a ladder. He is in the same position as the man who keeps his arms down in water; he cannot sink if he tries.—That is the conscientious workman, and people who, after reading this, resolve to lay in a stock of the commodity, they will find it pay them well to use it, and it is like manna to the Israelites; there is always plenty to be had.

The writer is perfectly aware that the average workman has generally grounds for complaint. He will find, however, if he has not discovered it already, that brooding over grievances makes them swell into mountains, and that grumbling does no good either. If the workman has cause for dissatisfaction let him look his position calmly in the face, see whether it will be to his interest to take active measures in regard to it; if the result seems doubtful let him make up his mind to submit cheerfully to his burden till the time comes when he can kick it away from him. The writer believes this is good wholesome counsel, and will well bear a trial. Let the workman perform his daily duties, domestic and operative, with the same cheerful spirit, doing his duty because it is his duty; striving earnestly to master the craft he is engaged in to its utmost limits, to improve that which he finds in existence, and his lot in life will be no unhappy one; on the contrary, he will find a hope of improvement in his social will be an unfailing fund of support to him in his calling, and that if he exercises his stock of conscientiousness, the more he disperses of it, the more he will have on hand for future disposal.—B. & C. Printer and Stationer.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S FEAST.

In Michigan over 50,000 men are employed in the production of lumber and salt in the various branches, at wages fully 25 per cent. higher than are paid for the same labor in Canada. The wages for these workmen aggregate $25,000,000 yearly. These 50,000 men are nearly all voters. The leaders of the Democratic party are for free trade, but they want the votes of these men, and hope to get them, though they know it would reduce their wages to nearly a level with that of the Canadian laborer. Twenty per cent. reduction is $5,000,000; and this represents the for a single year, to only 50,000 of the 300,000 or 4000,000 laboring men in the state. And this is just what we shall get if the Democratic party ever comes into power. Let the salt and lumber come from the cheap labor of Canada, throwing a large per cent. of our workmen out of work, and reducing the wages of remainder. That is the feast Speaker Carlisle and his majority invite us to.—Lansing Republican.

Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, thinks prohibition acts will be passed in that State this winter.

THE DUTY ON SALT.

Hon. Geo. L. Yaple has introduced a bill in Congress to abolish the duty on salt. The farmers now have to pay 8 cents bounty on every 100 pounds, and 12 cents per hundred in packages, and the bounty goes to the salt monopoly instead of the government.—S J ph Republican.

Such ignorance and so many free schools in Michigan is positively appalling. There is a duty of 20 cents a bushel on wheat; 10 cents a bushel on corn, rye, barley, and oats; 15 cents a bushel on potatoes; $2 per ton on hay; 20 per centum ad valorem on live animals, and according to the logic of the above the salt manufacturer, who consumes those articles pays the amount of the duty impose, asa bounty to the farmer. There is a duty ranging from 12 to 5 cents a pound on wool, and a duty on woolen goods ranging fom 35 to 40 per centum ad valorem, and if the Republican argument holds good, those who consume those goods, to the extent of the duty are paying a bounty to the wool growers of Michigan.

If the editor of the Republican had taken the trouble to post himself he would have quickly learned that the tariff on salt has actualy cheapened that commodity to the farmer who consumes it. Under free trade the farmer paid from $1.65 to $2.50 for the five bushels of salt that he now obtains for 85 cents, the present market price in the Saginaw Valley.

The true idea is that the Government should encourage the industry and skill of its people, and the development of the natural resources of its territory, and that, to this end, the customs duties on foreign imports should be so levied as to prevent the free importation of such articles as can be made, or produced at home, and to furnish the needed Government revenue. Duties thus levied encourage and protect home manufacturers, and home labor and skill, the workmen gets varied employ, home markets are created for the products of the farm, and the common goods advanced. Such duties do not establish monopoly; but break down foreign monopoly by the encouragement of home competition. The fact is beyond successful contradiction that no duty was ever levied on a single article, the home manufacture of which grew to large proportions under that duty, without the price to the consumer growing cheaper, the duty thus being a boon instead of a tax. This is precisely the result in regard to the salt commodity. Under free trade no salt of consequence, in fact but a few thousand barrels a year was made, and the price, as stated, ranged from $1.65 to $2.50 per barrel. At the present time upwards of three million barrels are made annually in Michigan, and the price has steadily declined from $1.80 per barrel in 1866 to 85 cents in 1883. It is stated by those who are competent to judge that three-fourths of an ounce of salt is sufficient for a pound of butter. Call it six pounds of salt to 100 pounds of butter, suppose the tariff of 12 cents on 100 pounds of imported salt is a tax, and when the growing farmer sells his firkin of 100 pounds of butter, and pockets his $20 or more, he has paid a tax of three-fourths of a cent. But he has sold his salt which has cost him, say six cents, for over $1.20, and still he groans about the tax. Besides, there is a tariff of 4 cents a pound on butter, and if the tariff is, according to the Republican, a tax, every pound of butter consumed pays a bounty of 4 cents to the farmer. The revenue, which the salt tariff yields to the Government, even if the whole duty is added to the price, would average about five cents per head of the population of the United States. A frightful tax indeed. The tariff on salt is at the present time below a revenue basis, and there is neither sense or justice in striking it a deadly blow for the purpose of building up a foreign industry. The Courier is by no means in favor of a high protective tariff, but it favors a tariff for revenue, with such discrimination as will afford incidental protection to and foster American industry. And the Courier is also in favor of obtaining the necessary revenues for carrying on the Government honestly and economically from the tariff.—Saginaw Courier, Democratic.

This is the year to elect a Republican President of the United States and continue the long, unbounded prosperity of the people. There is no parallel to it in all the history of the world. No man can offer a single sensible reason for a change.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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THE OLD DARKEY'S IDEA OF RELIGION.

"I want a religun, my friends," said Brother Gardner, "dat kin stan' temptashun. I want one dat kin meet Satan at de dosh of a circus an' knock him colder dan a wedge. I want one dat will let me play euchre and yet keep me from cheatin'. I want one dat will go wid me to de theater and enjoy what am good an' condemn what am bad. I want a religun without any dyspepsia or liver complaint in it. If it am de sort ob a religun dat a dance am gwine to peel off, I want to know it in time to loon fur a kind dat will stick by me frew thick an' thin. A pussun who am afeard dat de minit he begins to smile, his religun will begin to crack like new varnish, must be in an uncomfortable state o' mind. Let me be tempted. If my religun is strong nuff to resist I shall have the glory ob victry. If it am not, let me ax fur forgiveness an' tighten up de bolts an' try agin. Be good. Respect de church. Revrence true Christianity an' try an' foller de teachins ob de good book, but be keerful how you clothe yerselves in armor dat will be shibered by de sounds ob a fiddle an' fall to de ground at de sight ob a circus procesbun."—Detroit Lime Kiln Club.

ART OF PICTURE HANGING.

How to hang pictures so as to prevent their killing each other or being killed by their surroundings, has ever been a difficult matter. In a collection it is impossible that all the pictures should be hung in a row nearest the natural range of light. Yet even having this manifest advantage, killing is frequently effected by adjacent contrasts of color. It is related of Turner that he did not consider his labors over when he had sent his pictures to the exhibition; he would wait until the hanging committee had done its work and then on varnishing day would by a few magical touches so alter the tone of his work that all the neighboring canvasses looked like foils carefully arranged to set off this one particular picture in the whole room.—"He has been here and fired off a gun," said Constable on one occasion when he found that the introduction at the last moment of a bit of scarlet into a grey sea-piece of Turner's had completely absorbed the color of his own picture.

For hanging pictures great care is required in the hanging as in the purchase of pictures. In selection the purchaser must be guided first by the size of the room. What appears mellow and harmonious in the great gallery will seem full of harsh outlines and discordant patches of color when hung in the modest parlor where proper focal distance cannot be obtained.—The size of the room, and the color of the room must not violently contrast with the color of the picture. For instance, if a painting rich in reds and yellow of a tropical sunset is hung in a room lacking in bright color its reds and yellows will glare with terrible fury; and a picture which is subdued in tone will have all its depth of color absorbed, leaving it grey and chalky, if placed in a position with warm surroundings. Even if picture and room are in complimentary tints, there is an art in hanging so that the painting may appear at its best. Generally this effect is produced when it is hung flat against the wall on a line nearest the natural range of the eye. A second picture placed above this line may be tilted. It is important, also, that the light of day should fall on the canvass at the same angle as the pictured lights. That is, if the light in the picture appears to come from the right-hand side, the real light should likewise come from the right-hand side. Attention to these details may appear trifling to one who knows nothing and cares little for art, but the care extended will be amply repaid to them in the restful effect gained, while to the cultured, even mediocre pictures may be made, to bear a charm that will make their possession a joy forever.

WHY LUMBER SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

[Extract from Detroit Evening News interview with Senator T. W. Palmer.]

"Are you sure the people will always be with you for protection?"

"The people of Michigan will be, so long as we have wool to grow, lumber to cut, iron and copper to mine, salt to pump, and growing manufactries to furnish a home market for our farmers. In the lumber trade we must have protection to sustain wages above the Canadian standard. I am informed that the Canadians have an advantage over us, also in the manner in which they operate on what are called timber limits. They pay so much a section for the exclusiv privege of cutting, and pay only for what they cut, which, as compared with the cost of our lumber, is a mere nominal sum. The Government, too, gives bounties in the shape of appropriations for improvements of the water courses and booms to facilitate operations.

"The paramount reason why we need a lumber tariff is that it restricts the cutting of Canadian pine. The forests of British America are the timber preserves of the United States. Anything that restricts the cutting of such forests conserves them for our future use. Trade off or reduce the tariff on lumber and you enhance the price of the article in Canada; production will be stimulated, and what might be kept for a hundred years will disappear in a generation."

"But won't such influx of Canadian lumber save our forests, by lessening the demand for our lumber?"

"Not at all. Our forests are doomed. The fires caused by the railroad, the settler, the adjacent lumberman, would quickly destroy the forests in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, even if three fourths of our present lumbering forces were withdrawn today. In Canada the case is different. The timber lands are not demanded for settlement, and are comparatively exempt from the vicisitudes just spoken of. We cannot prevent the destruction of our forests, but wise legislation in the United States will compass the preservation of lumber in British America."

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Interesting News Compilation.

XLVIIIth Congress.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.—In the Senate, in executive session, Royal M. Johnson was confirmed as Surveyor-General of Arizona. Adjourned to January 7. In the House Speaker Carlisle announced the standing committees. The report of the Secretary of State on the execution of Patrick O'Donnell was transmitted by the President. An adjournment was taken to January 7.

From Washington.

THE death of ex-Governor Lowe, of Iowa, occurred at Washington on the 22d, at the age of seventy-five years.

THE wife of General Rosecrans died at Washington on the 25th after a lingering illness of several months.

THE exchanges at twenty-seven leading clearing-houses in the United States during the week ended on the 22d amounted to $1,090,172,773, against $1,045,148,333 the previous week. The exhibit was accounted a favorable one, and indicated an improvement in general trade.

THE "Emigrant Organization" is the title of an association which has been formed among the colored residents of Washington for the purpose of helping colored people in the Southern States to emigrate and locate.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GRESHAM received a call from West Stover, a Louisiana attorney, on the 26th, who asked that the New Orleans Cotton Exposition, indorsed by the last Congress, be placed upon the list of frauds and denied the use of the mails. Mr. Stever charges that the Directors of the Exposition occupy similar positions in the Louisiana Lottery, and devised the scheme of a grand cotton exposition to further the interests of the lottery, which is now deprived the use of the mails. Mr. Gresham said he had no authority under the law to close the mails to the Directors of the Exposition. Mr. Stever promised to prove that Congress had been imposed upon in this matter.

IT was estimated on the 27th by Prof. Dodge, Statistician of the Agricultural Department, that the corn crop would be 1,551,066,835 bushels, the wheat crop 400,000,000 bushels, and the cotton product 6,000,000 bales.

DURING the first five months of the present fiscal year the total internal-revenue collections were $51,279,438, being $11,243,971 less than the corresponding period last year. In spirits there was a total increase in collections of $2,074,771, and fermented liquors increase $497,883. The total decrease in the collection of taxes on tobacco was $9,191,607, from banks and bankers $1,069,292, and miscellaneous taxes $3,056,231.

FOUR-PER-CENT. Government bonds were on the 27th quoted at $1.25, the highest point ever reached.

The East.

FRANKLIN SNAVELY, of the Pennsylvania Iron Works, and his sons John and Jacob were gunning the other morning near Reading, when John slipped on the ice, the weapon was discharged, and his brother was shot dead.

JUDGE TRUAX, in the New York Superior Court, the other day refused a Chinaman, who had obtained his first papers, naturalization documents, citing the provisions of the anti-Chinese act.

THE wife of Patrick O'Donnell, Carey's murderer, reached New York a few days ago from England. She felt elated because of a dream during the voyage that her husband had been respited, but her hopes were dashed upon learning the truth.

FIVE men of the Regina, and Captain Bain, from Philadelphia, wrecked December 4, were recently rescued from a raft on which they had been five days without food or water, and had been landed at Cork.

THE bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, was rung a hundred times on the 24th, and a National salute was fired at Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, to commemorate Washington's surrender of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

NEAR Milford, Conn., a few days ago a huge snow-drift caught a New York & New Haven train, extinguishing the fire in the locomotive. An explosion followed, in which the engineer and fireman were killed.

IN New York City the other day Richard Von Sternberger, the son of a German Baron, committed suicide. In a duel some time ago he killed his rival in a love affair and made his escape to America. The woman wrote him recently that, under the pressure of parental authority, she had decided to marry another man. Upon the receipt of this news he killed himself.

LORILLARD & CO., tobacco manufacturers at Jersey City, N. J., on the 24th distributed $16,500 among their 3,000 factory hands.

IN the bituminous regions of Westmoreland, Blair, Bedford, Huntington, Center and Clearfield Counties, Pa., twenty thousand coal miners were on the 20th preparing to resist a proposed reduction of wages.

A FIRE a few days ago destroyed Hardenburg & Co.'s large carpet store at Brooklyn, N. Y., involving a loss in excess of $100,000.

C. M. LEE'S shoe-factory at Athol, Mass., was burned the other morning, rendering 250 hands idle, and causing a loss of $70,000.

OFF New Haven, Conn., the bark Mohawk, having a Japanese crew, anchored the other day with all hands frost-bitten. Two men would lose their feet.

THE other night John H. Diehl, ex-Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, was suffocated by coal gas at Delanco, N. J.

THE withdrawal of the agency in this country of the Standard Fire Office, of London, is announced. General Grant was one of the trustees.

THE unveiling of a statue of Harriet Martineau took place a few days ago in the Old South Meeting-house at Boston, to commemorate her services to the cause of emancipation. Mrs. Livermore presided at the ceremonies, and Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison delivered addresses.

THE failure of A. D. Smith & Co., of Providence, R. I., operating five cotton mills, occurred on the 26th, with liabilities of $1,700,000. The crash was a highly disastrous one, carrying with it the suspension of three great companies, besides the five mills run by the ruined firm. Ten thousand persons were thrown out of employment.

NEAR Rocktown, Pa., a sleigh containing four couples was dragged over a precipice by a runaway team a few evenings ago, and two men had an arm each broken and a woman was injured internally.

IN a restaurant at Buffalo, N. Y., leaking gas caused an explosion a few evenings ago, four persons being seriously injured. The bar, dining-room and fixtures were demolished.

JEFFERDS, DAILEY & CO., of Jamestown, N. Y., house and table manufacturers, failed recently for $100,000.

A FEW evenings ago General Grant, on leaving his house in New York, fell on the ice on his left side, injuring his leg so seriously that it would be paralized for a time.

A SEVERE storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over New Haven, Conn., on the 27th, and while it prevailed a strong smell of sulphur was noted.

WORKMEN in the neighborhood of Reading, Pa., were on the 27th signing a petition to Congress requesting that the importation of foreign labor under contract be stopped.

WHILE temporarily insane Colonel H. R. Rathbone, who married the daughter of ex-Senator Ira Harris, of Albany, N. Y., killed his wife and himself in Hanover, Germany, a few days ago.

IT was announced on the 27th that 313 assignments had been filed in New York City during the year, with liabilities of $30,857,643, and the actual assets amounting to $9,374,451.

DURING the rehearsal of a play with pistols recently at Erie, Pa., James Brandt mortally wounded George Walker in the head.

West and South.

THE safe of the post-office at Berryville, Kan., was blown open by burglars a few nights ago, who carried off seven hundred dollars in cash and two hundred dollars' worth of stamps.

AT Gadsden, Tenn., a small-pox epidemic was prevailing on the 22d, fourteen persons having died in one week.

ON the 22d Bill Younger, one of the band which operated with the James brothers in Minnesota, was arrested in Alabama. He would be taken to Missouri to stand trial for four murders.

IN Polk County, Georgia, near Rome, a girl is said to be the cause of phenomena which can not be explained. Strong men can not hold down a chair or a bed which she may touch, and music emanates from the walls about her.

IT is reported that at least three thousand miles of wire fence have been destroyed in Texas by the small herders, Coleman and Brown Counties suffering the most.

JOHN AMSTULZ, of Lima, O., and his two daughters, attempted to drive across the Lake Erie & Western track a few days ago, and were fatally injured by an engine.

SEVENTY-FIVE masked men took Charles Harvey, who killed Henry L. Custin, at Petersburg, Ind., from the jail the other morning and hanged him to a tree on the very spot where the murder occurred.

A FEW nights ago Mrs. Olive Gunter, aged eighty, and her daughter and granddaughter were murdered with an ax by an unknown person at Chatham Church, near Moncure, N. C.

THREE persons of bad reputation were taken from a saloon at McDade, Tex., the other night, by fifty armed men, who carried them to the outskirts, and hanged them. Friends of the lynched men went to McDade afterward, and picked a quarrel, when a fight with shot-guns and revolvers ensued, in which three men were killed and one badly wounded.

EARLY on the morning of the 25th two fires in St. Louis destroyed property valued at $450,000. Three firemen were killed by falling walls, and three others were badly injured.

LAMBORN & GRAY, of Alliance, O., bankers, have failed for $230,000.

A PARTY was returning to Ouray, Col., a few days since, bringing the bodies of the men killed by the avalanche at the Virginia mine, when another snow-slide struck the sleds containing the corpses, carrying them two thousand feet down the mountain, whence they plunged five hundred feet over a precipice, where they must remain until spring. The party reached Ouray half dead from exhaustion.

A FREIGHT train near Minneapolis, Minn., collided with an engine a few days ago, causing a great wreck. Three men in the caboose were badly injured, one fatally.

IT is announced that a syndicate of stockmen is engaged in fencing into ranges a tract of 6,000,000 acres, leased from the Cherokees for five years at an annual rental of $100,000. It is believed that 1,000,000 head of cattle will be placed on the inclosed grounds by April 1.

WHITES and blacks at Yazoo City, Miss., engaged in a fight on the 25th, and three of the former race were killed and two others were wounded. A turkey-shoot near Paris, Ky., ended in the killing of two negroes.

ON the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road a passenger train was ditched near Salem, Ind., the other evening, by the giving way of the bridge over Blue River. Six persons were killed and ten were injured.

IT was reported on the 25th that a band of desperadoes were terrorizing the northern section of Grayson County, Texas. They recently killed two persons and burned a church and school-house.

FREIGHT trains on the Nickel Plate Road collided near Loraine, O., a few days ago, and thirty cars were demolished and several cars of stock were killed.

AT Cincinnati the flood in the Ohio River had on the 26th invaded many cellars, and business men were removing their goods to places of safety.

THE colored people of Ohio held a State Convention at Columbus on the 26th, for the purpose of organizing for the protection of all rights belonging to them as citizens.

A FRESHET in Hardis Creek, Ky., the other day swept away a house on the shore, and its inmates, Mr. Ross and his wife and seven children, were drowned.

ON the 26th General Mackenzie was temporarily relieved of the command of the Department of Texas, after excessive nervous prostration, and his friends were preparing to take him to the Military Insane Asylum.

A FREE fight took place a few days ago at Allendale, S. C., during which three persons were killed and several others were wounded.

SALOON-KEEPERS at Atchison, Kan., on the 20th yielded to the Prohibitory law and closed their doors.

AN avalanche of snow dashed down the Marshall Basin, in Southwestern Colorado, a few days ago and buried the Mendota Mine shaft-house, in which were fourteen men, eight of whom were killed instantly and two were wounded. Four others burrowed their way out from the mountain of snow.

WHILE disputing recently A. J. Coursey, a farmer of Allenville, Mo., was deliberately shot and killed by his son, Red Coursey.

ON the Eastern slope of the Rich Mountain, near Beverly, W. Va., a poor woman and her two children were murdered a few days ago, and their house was burned.

THE expedition of the New Orleans Times-Democrat to the Everglades of Florida has returned to New Orleans all safe and well, and reports a wonderful country full of game and Indians.

THE Edwards family, the most prominent citizens of Mason County, W. Va., are endeavoring to establish their title to the Trinity Church property in New York, now valued at $61,000,000.

JOHN A. CLARK was hanged on the 27th at Bozeman, M. T., for the murder of Thomas Rogers. The condemned man died protesting his innocence.

C. A. [illegible] & CO., of Chicago, dry goods dealers, have failed for $125,000.

IN boring for oil at Warfield, Ky., workmen struck a flow of gas the other day which blew five thousand pounds of tools into the air. The roar of the well could be heard for three miles.

THE marriage is announced of Rev. L. W. Warren, Methodist Bishop of Georgia, to the widow of Iliff, the Colorado cattle king, with two children and $2,000,000.

A FEW days ago Mrs. Biggerstoff and her little daughter Ida were drowned in the Black River at Piedmont, Mo.

IN Colorado a few days ago three more men lost their lives by snow-slides.

JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, one of the defendants in the Emma Bond case at Hillsboro, Ill., was examined on the 27th as to his whereabouts on the day of the outrage. He denied any connection with the crime, and also denied that he knew anything of the conversation which two convicts testified took place in the jail. His statements were corroborated by three other persons.

GENERAL SHERIDAN stated on the 27th that he had been informed that the missing Charlie McComas was probably with a band of Chiricahua Indians who were daily expected to arrive at the San Carlos Agency.

GOVERNOR IRWIN, of Idaho, declines to receive his salary since July 1, as he has been unable to attend to his duties.

THE other day Henry S. Beall, a telegraph operator at El Paso, Tex., killed himself at his desk because he had lost his month's pay in gambling.

Foreign Intelligence.

IN the neighborhood of Lisbon, Portugal, two earthquake shocks were felt a few days ago. Some damage was done to buildings, and the people were much frightened.

SURVIVORS on the steamer St. Augustine, which was burned recently in the Bay of Biscay, report that terrible scenes were witnessed. Sailors stabbed and drowned themselves in frenzy, and the second mate shot himself. One of the Captain's legs was cut off by accident, when at his request a weight was tied to his body and he was cast into the sea. Several survivors had been landed at Dover and Newcastle.

NEAR Chihuahua, Mex., Michael Brennan and his servant were murdered a few days ago, and robbed of a large quantity of American and Mexican gold.

A STRICT enforcement of the law in regard to nickel money was on the 22d ordered by the President of Mexico. There had been no further outbreaks.

AT Carthagena, in the United States of Colombia, the steamer Severn exploded her boiler a few days ago, killing seven men and doing considerable damage.

GENERAL KANTAKUZIN has been appointed Minister of War of Bulgaria.

MANY persons were killed and injured by an accident to a passenger-train recently between Paris and Avricourt, in France.

DE LESSEPS in a recent lecture at Paris stated that the Suez Canal would remain under French control so long as he or his sons live.

OFFICIALS a few days ago arrested Mme. Vanderlinden at Leyden, Holland, for murdering sixteen persons, five being her own children, to recover insurance policies on their lives. She confessed her guilt.

ADVICES of the 26th from London state that the Haytien rebellion had practically ended. The insurgents at Jeremie Miragoane had surrendered, and both towns were occupied by Government troops.

IN a letter to the Paris papers on the 26th M. Bert stated that there were grounds to fear an outbreak of disease from the use of American pork, quoting statements from the Inspector at Chicago, who maintained that dying and diseased hogs were packed and sent to France.

ON the 27th Khartoum was garrisoned by four thousand Egyptian troops.

AT Zeboc, Bohemia, an earthquake shock the other day was so violent that the people fled to the open country.

AT the recent session of the Trades Congress at Toronto, Ont., a unanimous vote was given against the importation of Chinese labor.

FURTHER advices of the 27th state that in the recent assault upon the Orange procession at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, four men were killed, eight were mortally and twenty were seriously wounded. One thousand citizens of the neighboring town of Carbonear were parading the streets and preparing to march to Harbor Grace.

A LETTER to the Boston Journal from a lady residing in Smyrna states that the recent earthquake left the city uninjured, and that the loss of life was less than three hundred, although fifteen thousand people in the country lost their homes.

LATER.

THROUGHOUT the United States and Canada the business failures during the seven days ended on the 28th numbered 284, against 313 the previous week. The distribution was as follows: New England States, 21; Middle, 64; Western, 101; Southern, 63; Pacific States and Territories, 21; Canada and the Provinces, 24.

TWO NEGROES, accused of shooting white men, were taken from jail on the 28th at Brooksville, Fla., and shot dead.

IT was stated on the 28th that the surplus in the United States Treasury at Washington at the end of the present month would be $142,000,000. This amount is about $6,000,000 more than the forty per cent. which it is considered ought to be kept as a reserve fund.

A STAGE-DRIVER who crossed the mountains on foot and arrived in Denver on the 28th reported that twenty-seven men had been killed by snow-slides.

REV. MR. FREEDLY, of Shreve, O., while standing at a window recently, stooped to pick up his little daughter, and missed a bullet fired at him by some miscreant.

IT was discovered on the 28th that Samuel C. Blodgett who was lately dismissed from a savings bank treasurership at Providence, R. I., embezzled no less than $27,000.

GENERAL A. A. HUMPHREYS, who was retired in 1879, died suddenly in Washington on the 28th. He was Major-General of volunteers, and afterward became a Brigadier in the regular army, serving as Chief Engineer for twelve years.

EX-POUNDMASTER MCCANN, of New York, and a woman named Jennie Smith, were found frozen to death near the Erie Railway shops in Jersey City on the 28th. Both had been intoxicated.

TEN thousand men, women and children gathered at Nevada, Mo., on the 28th to witness the public execution of William Fox for the murder of Thomas Howard.

THE woolen mills of A. G. Van Egmond, at Seaforth, Ont., and of Henry & Co., at West Chelmsford, Mass., were destroyed by fire on the 28th.

THE defense in the Emma Bond case at Hillsboro, Ill., rested on the 28th, and subsequently moved for continuance, which was denied. Several witnesses testified in rebuttal, among them being Miss Bond, who was seized with a fainting fit, and had to be removed. On recovering she remarked that her condition was caused by the presence of John Montgomery.

A FARMER named Kimball, living near Cape Girardeau, Mo., after losing some valuable stock, organized a party and started in pursuit of the thieves. James and Andrew Davis were overtaken on the 28th and killed, and an accomplice was fatally wounded. Two of the pursuers were also fatally wounded by shots from the robbers.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL GRANT.

The Ex-President Has a Severe Fall on the Icy Pavement in Front of His Residence—No Bones Fractured, but His Left Limb Temporarily Paralyzed, Causing Him Much Suffering.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—General Grant lives at No. 3 East Sixty-sixth street, in a handsome brown-stone house. On Monday evening last, between ten and eleven o'clock, he sent for his coupe, intending to make a call in Madison avenue. It was a cold night, and the sidewalks were covered with a coating of ice. It has always been the custom of General Grant to make presents of money to his servants on Christmas, and this seemed to him to be a good time to tip the coachman. He stepped to the box, handed the man a bill, and then turned to enter the cab. His feet slipped from under him, and he fell with very great violence on his left side. Before the servants could reach him he rose, but his left leg gave way under him and he sank to the sidewalk in a fainting condition. His colored valet and coachman carried him up the front stoop slowly and carefully, as he seemed to be suffering great agony. They placed him in the elevator and carried him to his room. The cab hurried away for the physician of the family. He found the General suffering great pain and having no power over his left leg, which seemed to be quite paralyzed. There was a large blue mark on the outside, just below the hip, and another mark a little further down. The leg was bent and had to be supported on pillows. It was rubbed with liniment, and everything was done to ease the suffering, but the pain was so great that he could not sleep. The great pain continued all Tuesday and Wednesday, and the General got no sleep until Wednesday night. It was believed at first that the femur was fractured, and it is not certain yet that it is not. The pain in the limb is so great that thus far it has been impossible to make a thorough examination for a fracture. The General preserves his usual good health, takes his meals regularly, and is as cheerful as his pain will permit. Surgeon L. H. Stimpson examined the limb yesterday, but gave no definite decision as to the extent of the injury. He will finish his examination to-day. General Grant himself does not believe the bone is broken. He was much better yesterday, the pain had lessened and he had regained some control over the muscles of his left foot. Dr. Barker said yesterday that he did not believe there is a fracture, but that the sciatic nerve and the muscles are badly bruised. It is not thought likely that the General will be able to leave the house for two weeks. Many inquiries are made at the house after his condition, and friends are constantly at his bedside. His fall was heavy, for he weighs more than two hundred pounds. He is nearly sixty-two years old. At midnight he was resting comfortably, and his condition was said to be much better.

THE CROPS OF 1883.

Annual Report of the Statistician of the Agricultural Department Giving Crop Estimates for the Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Prof. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Agricultural Department, has just completed his preliminary estimates of the principal crops for 1883. Of corn, the Professor says the average yield per acre for the present year is nearly twenty-three bushels—more exactly, by preliminary estimates, 22.7, which is 12 per cent. less than the average yield for a series of years, or 1,551,066,835 bushels. This stands for the quantity of the present crop; the quality is another consideration. If the soft corn is cribbed in masses and after a few weeks' mild and moist weather is badly injured, or even spoiled, it does not change the fact that the corn was grown and harvested. It is doubtless true that the quality of the corn north of parallel forty is worse than for many years, increasing practically the amount of shortage indicated by the number of bushels. As the whole corn grown in 1883 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, added to half that grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, would make 400,000,000 bushels only—a fourth of the whole crop—so that the possible depreciation of forty per cent. in all of it would be equivalent to a ten per cent. reduction in the value of the entire crop. Our Illinois agents make the quality thirty-one per cent. less than the average in that State. An effort will be made later, after the worst of the crop has been fed, to test the feeding value of the year's product. One feature of corn-growing in 1883 should prove a lesson to the farmers of the country; that is, the general use of seed-corn in the West, grown in lower latitudes. The planting of Nebraska seed in Minnesota, and of Kansas seed in Illinois has demonstrated the folly of attempting to acclimatize the Southern maize in the more Northern districts. Much loss from frost would have been avoided had the seed been carefully selected from the best corn grown in the immediate neighborhood.

The wheat crop is, as before stated, slightly in excess of 400,000,000 bushels.

The cotton product, as shown by the December returns, is about 6,000,000 bales. There will be another investigation after the close of the cotton harvest and the shipment of a large portion of the crop, when precise results will be approached more nearly than has been possible hitherto.

A Modest Claim.

WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 28.—The family of Edwards, one of the wealthiest and most prominent in Mason County, are making desperate efforts to establish their claim to the Trinity Church property, including eight or nine acres in the heart of New York City, and also several thousand acres on the Hudson River. The family held a reunion at Clifton Wednesday, at which time an attorney was employed and sent to New York to take the preliminary steps in the interest of the heirs. The property is valued at $64,000,000.

Died from Too Much Dancing.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—Adalene Kolkawoski, aged twenty-one, died here from excessive dancing. The deceased came from Poland with her sister, a married woman, whose husband lives in Chicago. They went to a Bohemian hotel, where a ball was given Christmas night, and both women took part in the dancing for several hours. Suddenly Adalene was seized with convulsions. Two physicians were telephoned for, but they failed to respond, and in a few hours the woman died.

—A company has been incorporated in New York which proposes to construct a floating theater at a cost of $250,000. One of the trustees says the river and coast towns would be visited and first-class performances given. A stock company will be employed and kept on board all the year round. The vessel will be constructed on the catamaran principle and be called the Gladiator.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A Long Island man tried a novel experiment. He went into court in the dual role of paintiff and defendant. He claimed that a certain estate, of which he was executor, owed him money, and so began suit against himself as executor. He would have won the case, but the Judge said such conduct was intolerable, took the estate from him and threw him out of court.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Writing of the strange custom of Japanese children carrying younger children on their backs, a correspondent remarks: "You will see scores of children at play, all carrying these burdens about (for you must know the island swarms with babies), and, as they rush along at a break-neck speed, the head of the sleeping infant may be seen waving in the breeze."

List of the House Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The following is the complete list of House Committees:

Elections—Messrs. Turner, of Georgia; Davis, of Missouri; Converse, Cooke, Hou[illegible], Lowry, Elliott, Robertson, of Kentucky; Adams, of New York; Ranney, Pettibone, Miller, of Pennsylvania; Valentine, Hepburn, of Iowa, and Hart.

Ways and Means—Morrison, Mills, Blount, Blackburn, Hewitt, of New York; Herbert, Hurd, Jones, of Arkansas; Kelley, Kasson, of Iowa; McKinley, of Ohio; Hiscock, of New York, and Russell.

Appropriations—Randall, Forney, Ellis, Holman, Hancock, Townshend, Hutchins, Follett, Burnes, Keifer, Cannon, Ryan, Calkins, Horr and Washburn.

Judiciary—Tucker, Hammond, Culberson, of Texas; Moulton, Broadhead, Dorsheimer, Collins, Seney, Reed, of Maine; E. B. Taylor, of Ohio; McCoid, Brown, of Indiana, and Poland.

Banking and Currency—Buckner, Ermentrout, Potter, Hoot, Miller, of Texas; Candler; Wilkins, Yaple, Dingley, Brumm, Adams, of Illinois; Henderson, of Iowa, and Hooper.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Dowd, Hardy, Nicholls, Pusey, Lanham, Tully, Belford, Lacey, Chace, Everhart and Lunn.

Commerce—Reagan, Clardy, Turner, of Kentucky; Dunn, Seymour, Glasscock, Woodward, Boyle, Barksdale, O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Davis, of Illinois; Wadsworth, Long, Stewart, of Vermont, and Peters.

Rivers and Harbors—Willis, Blanchard, Jones, of Alabama; Gibson, Rankin, Breckenbridge, Murphy, Sumner, Houseman, Henderson, of Illinois; Bayne, Robinson, of Ohio; Chace, Stone, Burleigh.

Agriculture—Hatch, of Missouri; Aiken, Dibrell, Williams, Beach, Green, Winans, Weller, Patton, Cullen, Wilson, of Iowa; White, of Minnesota; Ochiltree, Bovey, Stevenson, and Raymond, of Dakota.

Foreign Affairs—Curtin, Belmont, Deuster, Clements, Cox, of North Carolina; G. D. Wise, of Virginia; Stewart, of Texas; Lamb, of Indiana; Rice, Waite, Ketcham, Phelps, and Hitt.

Military Affairs—Rosecrans, Slocum, Dibrell, Morgan, Wolford, Nicholls, Murray, Duncan, Steele, Bayne, Lyman, Laird, Cutcheon, and Maginnis, of Montana.

Naval Affairs—Cox, of New York; Morse, Talbot, Buchanan, Eaton, Ballantyne, Mcadoo, Harmer, Thomas, Goff Jr., and Boutelle.

Post-Offices and Post-Roads—Money, Reese, Ward, Cosgrove, Riggs, Rogers, of Arkansas; Taylor, of Tennessee; Jones, of Texas; Paige, Bingham, Peelle, Skinner, of New York; White, of Kentucky; Wakefield and McCormick.

Railways and Canals—Davidson, Hoblitzell, Murphy, Paige, Caldwell, Turner, of Kentucky; Wemple, Culbertson, of Kentucky; James, Atkinson and Hatch, of Michigan.

Public Lands—Cobb, Scales, Oates, Shaw, Lewis, Henley, Van Eaton, Belford, Straight, Anderson, Payson and Brents, of Washington Territory.

Indian Affairs—Wellborn, Graves, Stevens, Peel, Pearce, Finerty, Skinner, of North Carolina; Smith, of Pennsylvania; George, Perkins, Nelson and Oury, of Arizona.

Territories—Evans, of South Carolina; Pryor, Arnot, Hardeman, Lanham, Alexander, Carleton, Foran, J. D. Taylor, of Ohio; Kellogg, Johnson, Struble, and Post, of Wyoming Territory.

Manufactures—Bagley, J. D. Wise, of Virginia; Mitchell, Caldwell, Crisp, Lewis Brewer, of New Jersey; Mackey, Ellwood and Campbell.

Mines and Mining—Warner, of Tennessee, Cassidy, Alexander, Skinner, of North Carolina; Miller, of Texas; Wood, Stevens, Breitung, Culberton, of Kentucky; O'Hara and Singiser, of Idaho.

Levees and Improvements Mississippi River—King, Dunn, O'Neill, of Illinois; Post, Campbell, Jones, of Wisconsin; Henley, Thomas, J. S. Wise, of Virginia; Harvey and Whiting.

Militia—Muller, of New York; Covington, McAdoo, Peel, Boyle, Ballentyne, Strait, Morlor and Cutcheon.

Claims—McMillin, Dowd, Tillman, Warner, of Ohio, Van Alstyne, Dockery, Wood, Lore, Snyper, of New Mexico; Ray, of New Hampshire; Price, Ochiltree, Ellwood, Brown, of Pennsylvania, and Ray, of Maryland.

War Claims—Geddes, Jones, of Wisconsin; Stone, Tulley, Rogers, of New York; Weller, Farrell, Kellogg, Everhart, Howell and Bowen.

Revision of the Laws—Oates, Buchanan, McMillin, Hill, Clay, Ward, Hemphill, Brown, of Pennsylvania; Bayne, Spooner and McComas.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Stockslager, Young, Dibble, Reese, Hopkins, Pusey, Wemple, Worthington, Brainard, Holton, Kean, Jr., Breitung and Milliken.

Pacific Railroads—Cassidy, Throckmorton, Cabell, Thompson, Jr., Jordan, Crisp, Post, Wilson, of Iowa; Millard, Dunham and Hanback.

Expenditures of the War Department—Thompson, Jr., Ferrell, Taylor, of Tennessee; Elliott, Mayo, Johnson and Hanback.

Expenditures of the Navy Department—Morse, Hewitt, of New York; Shaw, Davidson, Houck, Davis, of Massachusetts; and Lawrence.

Expenditures of the Department of Justice—Springer, Hemphill, Van Alstyne, Ryan, Stewart, of Vermont; Bowen and Stephenson.

Expenditures of Public Buildings—Belmont, Wilkins, Spriggs, Sumner, of Wisconsin; Harmer, Weaver and O'Hara.

Expenditures of the Post-office Department—Morgan, Talbott, Robinson, of New York; Reece, Peele, Stone and Nutting.

Expenditures of the Interior Department—Young, Clardy, Cook, Storm, Brumm, Dunham and Payne.

Patents—Vance, Singleton, Mitchell, Greenleaf, Halsell, Dorgan, Winans, of Wisconsin, and Hepburn.

Education—Aiken, Converse, Willis, Budd, Arnot, Duncan, Winans, of Wisconsin; Taylor, of Ohio; Milliken, Hatch, of Michigan, and Morrill.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, Lefevre, Tyan, Winans, of Michigan; Budd, Sumner, of Wisconsin; Patton, Lovering, Bagley, Ray, of New Hampshire; Cullen, Hanks, J. S. Wise, of Virginia; Holmes, Morrill.

Pensions—Hewitt, of Alabama; Tillman, Robinson, of New York; Steele, Laird, Struble and York.

Expenditures of the State Department—Hardeman, Dorgan, Worthington, Campbell, Barr, Henderson, of Iowa, and Price.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department—Davis, of Missouri; Hewitt, of Alabama; Potter, Connolly, Lacy, Libbey, Haynes.

Labor—Hopkins, O'Neill, of Missouri; Foran, Lovering, Mackey, James, Haynes, of the District of Columbia; Barbour, Muldrow, Shelley, Eldredge, Wilson, of West Virginia; Feedler, Spriggs, Barr, Guenther, McComas and Jeffords.

Private Lands—Muldrow, Mitchell, of Alabama; Hatol, Cosgrove, Eldredge, Lowery, Payson, Parker, Mayo and Weaver.

Public Health—Beach, Graves, Riggs, Candler, Fielder, Davis, of Massachusetts; Evans, of Pennsylvania; Libbey and Pettibone.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Hardy, Cabell, Green, Shelley, Jeffords, Evans, of Pennsylvania, and Brewster, of New York.

Enrolled Bills—Neece, Warner, of Tennessee; Snyder, of West Virginia; Yaple, Peters, Holmes.

SPELECT COMMITTEES.

Reform of the Civil Service—Mutchler, Cox, Clements, Hoblitzell, Finerty, Barksdale, Seymour, Roberts, of Kentucky; Bingham, Phelps, Millard, Lyman, Hitt.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Hill, Blank, Kleiner, Carleton, Evans, Davis, of Illinois; Guenther, Goff, Jr., Campbell.

American Ship-building and Ship-owning—Slocum, Deuster, Dibble, Throckmorton, Hunt, Findley, Lore, Dingley, Jr., O'Neil, of Pennsylvania; George, Long.

On Law Respecting the Election of President and Vice-President—Eaton, Springer, Clay, Jordan, Pryor, Bennet, Kleiner, Findley, Parker, White, of Kentucky; Peters, Hart, Wait.

On Payment of Pensions, Bounties and Back-pay—Warner, of Ohio; Connolly, Pearce, of Tennessee; Rogers, of Arkansas; Greenleaf, Brown, of New York; York, Whiting, Anderson.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

Printing—Scales, Rogers, of New York; Smith, of Pennsylvania.

Library—Singleton, Woodward, Nutting.

—Elder Coons, Mormon missionary, has returned from a mission in the Eastern States. He reports being rotten-egged in Indiana and pelted with rocks in Illinois, and says he enjoyed his work, notwithstanding, and feels repaid for all the privations endured, as he knows the Lord was with him.—*Chicago Herald.*

—A curiosity in the shape of a piece of calico, 20x9 inches, and covered with letters formed by means of a needle and thread, the whole being a letter addressed to "Dr. Taitus, San Francisco," was picked up near Stockton, Cal., and is supposed to be the work of an inmate of the asylum. The letter was in the German language.—*San Francisco Call.*

—It is not an uncommon thing to find a second crop of grapes in California a pretty fair one; but a third crop is an unusual thing. A Napa vineyardist, however, says that his third crop the last season yielded well, and the grapes contained over twenty per cent. of saccharine matter.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—The aristocracy have fled from Dublin. In 1788 twelve peers and fourteen members of Parliament had permanent residences in Upper Sackville street; now there is not a single resident nobleman in the city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—A [illegible] number of peach orchards have been set out on the Maryland peninsula this fall.

—Louisiana grafts Japan persimmons on the native American tree, and the fruit is as large as a tomato.

—The lumber business in the swamps of the Yazoo and Tallahatchie Rivers in Mississippi is assuming immense proportions.

—A number of capitalists have purchased eight hundred acres of land in Pickens County, Georgia, for the purpose of quarrying marble.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Mattresses made of needles from South Carolina pine boughs are said to cure lung and rheumatic complaints, and an active trade in them is established.—*Southern Trade Journal.*

—A Philadelphia scientist claims that he can tell, on examining a hair pin, the color of the owner's hair, and readily detects in the same way a woman who wears false hair.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—An illustration of the activity in cotton manufacturing in the South is afforded by the mill in Rome, Ga., which has doubled its machinery since its start, eighteen months ago. It is running night and day.

—The prospect now is that only about two-thirds as much lumber will be cut on the Kennebec and its tributaries the coming winter as usual, says the Augusta Journal, owing to the low prices which operators have received for their lumber. A leading Augusta operator in lumber says that, practically lumbermen received nothing for the stumpage of last year's cut.

A method of washing butter has been patented in Germany. It consists in taking the small particles out of the churn when about a tenth of an inch in diameter, and placing them in a centrifugal machine whose drum is pierced with small holes and lined with strong linen cloth. Pure water is added from time to time till that which is thrown out contains no butter-milk.

—Some of the conclusions of science would indeed be appalling but for their practical harmlessness. Thus, geologists assert that if the continents and the bottom of the ocean were graded down to a uniform level the whole world would be covered with water a mile deep, so much greater is the depression of the ocean bed than the elevation of the existing land.—*N. Y. Times.*

—In Arkansas the counties lying contiguous to the Mississippi or any navigable stream, are rapidly filling up with Northern, Western and foreign immigrants. They are building saw-mills, and many have already begun cutting timber. Land is still cheap in most places, yet the advance has been marvelous within a few years. That which now commands from one dollar to five dollars per acre was at that date positively unsalable.—*Troy Times.*

—The exceedingly delicate photographs colored on glass which have recently come into fashion are produced by fixing a paper photograph upon a cushion-shaped glass with transparent cement and when it is dry rubbing away two-thirds of the photograph with sandpaper. The thin film left is then rendered transparent—by soaking in melted paraffine wax, after which transparent colors are applied, which appear softened down looked at from the front.—*Chicago Journal.*

PITH AND POINT.

—The ancients could beat us to death painting pictures; but look at our frames!—*Baptist Weekly.*

—When a poor widow finds a load of wood left gratuitously at the door, she can conclude that she has struck a tender chord somewhere.

—"Yes," he said, "it's easy enough to see that it's a lie. But the difficulty is to determine whether it was intended to be believed or not."—*Detroit Post.*

—A Chicago philosopher has been asking what is the most generous of creatures. The oyster, of course. It shells out well and pans out delightfully.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—"Come, little one, you've only fulfilled half your contract—you promised to play four tunes and you have played but two." "Which fills the bill, my cavalier, for tune two are four, you know."—*Exchange.*

—A young woman who was married three months ago was asked how she was getting along with the mysteries of housekeeping. "Oh, I'm learning very fast. Why, would you believe it?" she exclaimed, "I hemmed a whole towel myself in six hours yesterday."—*Boston Post.*

—A man makes an awful row if his wife takes his razor to trim a little maze on her little toe, or sharpen a lead pencil; but he thinks it is all right and scoffs at her if she shrieks her feeble protests when he takes her little embroidery scissors to cut a copper telephone wire.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—"How much do you think you can get along on, my son? I want to allow you enough to make a decent appearance in society, but yet I will not countenance extravagance." "Just my idea, dad; I think, say, about $10,000 a year—and—er—expenses, you know, would be about the thing."—*Boston Transcript.*

—"Let me see," said the young man Saturday evening as he was going home from his work; "my wages is $6. I ken get a horse and buggy to-morrow and take my girl out ridin' for $4. That leaves $2. I ken get along with $1.50 for spendin' money and will have fifty cents left to give mother for board. I'll go."—*Chicago Herald.*

—The old saw about the folly of wisdom when ignorance is bliss has just been enforced by an old lady, who, speaking of a young man rather deficient in brains, who had just reached his twenty-first birthday, said: "Oh, dear; how bad poor George would feel, if he were bright, to think that he doesn't know any more than he does."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—"Beg yer pardon, but do yer think I can find Buffalo in New York?" inquired a Nath'l Winkle looking-got-up Englishman of an American fellow passenger on the steamship. "Buffalo in New York? Certainly; only about 400 miles from the city at the end of the Central Railroad." "Ah, yes! thank ye; feller down in the cabin just now said there wasn't one within two thousand miles New York, yer know. Can't fool an old sportsman, yer know, with that sort of gammon."—*N. Y. News.*

—"Washington," remarks a prominent society leader at the national capital, "is every year growing more attractive to persons of means, and it will soon be the center of American art, science, literature and fashion, as it now is the political center."

—One Canadian firm has sent eleven tons of frogs' legs to New York this season.

HOME AND FARM.

—The *Southern Live Stock Journal* reports several cases in which pigs were poisoned by eating or chewing pods of butter beans. The *Journal* says cows may eat them with impunity, but they are death to pigs.

—Potato stalks, says an exchange, should be left through the winter where they grow. They are rich in fertilizing value, and they protect the surface from blowing and washing during the winter. It is sometimes recommended to carry them into the barnyard for manure; but they are of more value where they were grown.

—Influenza in horses is one of the most prevalent diseases at this time of the year. The first stage of the disease is generally mild, and will readily yield to careful nutritious diet, such as warm mashes, oatmeal gruel, suitable clothing and proper ventilation. If the respiration is troubled and the extremities cold, give a sedative medicine, rub the legs with dry mustard, bandage with flannel and send for an expert.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Economical family pudding: Bruise with a wooden spoon through a colander six large or twelve middle-sized boiled potatoes; beat four eggs, mix with a pint of good milk, stir in the potatoes six ounces sugar and flavoring; butter a dish, bake half an hour. This receipt is simple and economical, as cold potatoes, which have been kept two or three days till a sufficient quantity is collected, will answer quite well.—*Boston Post.*

—We are reminded by the *Michigan Farmer* that the keeping qualities of smoked meat do not depend on the amount of smoking, but upon the uniform and proper drying of the meat. Smoke of high temperature, moisture, and the condensation of water upon the meat are all injurious in smoking meat. With hot, dry smoke the surface is dried too rapidly; a crust, filled with cracks, is formed, the fat may liquefy, and the drying of the interior of the meat may be hindered.

—To cleanse old paintings that have become dingy with soot and coal-dust substances are frequently employed which injure the paintings by acting upon the lighter shades. After the dust and dirt are removed with well water a spongeful of soap will do no harm; but this soap, however free it may be of any excess of potash, must be washed thoroughly off the picture. If the colors look dull, after going over it the last time and letting it dry, give the whole a thin coat of varnish and finish with olive oil.—*Detroit Post.*

Feeding Sheep for Market.

A subscriber at Superior, Neb., writes us to give an article upon this topic, and, although we have often discussed it, yet we must run the risk of some repetition, that all our widely distributed readers may find the instruction their specialties require. Our correspondent is in Nuckolls County, which lies along the Northern border of Kansas, and is a fine grazing county, having a nutritious pasturage, where sheep should thrive finely, and be in proper condition at the beginning of cold weather for winter fattening for market. When drafts are to be made from a flock for fattening in winter, only the best feeders should be selected. Thin, unthrifty sheep should always be started by extra feeding upon pasture, and this should be done early in fall. The extra food will then have a much greater effect than in cold weather.

When the fattening sheep have been selected, they should be sheltered in corrals. The best results from feeding can never be had in the open air during a cold winter, or in storms. Great regularity in feeding and a uniform ration must be observed, if steady progress is to be made.

Success in fattening sheep for market depends very largely upon the sheep to be fed, and therefore the exercise of the best judgment in the selections is most important. Our correspondent has, no doubt, large numbers of sheep to select from, which will give him the best facility for choosing successful feeders. It is very important for regular feeders of sheep for market to establish a reputation for sending only the best fattened sheep to market. This reputation gives a standard value to his brand, greatly facilitates sales, secures top prices, and decidedly adds to the profits of the business.

Having selected the sheep for feeding, and provided a proper shelter, we must determine the method of feeding for market. The details of this will depend somewhat upon the length of time the locality has been settled, whether the fodder consists of straw or hay. With plenty of good hay, of cultivated or wild grasses, corn alone may be successfully used as the grain food. The hay will supply the lack of albuminoids in the corn. One pound to one and a half pounds of corn, according to size of the sheep, will be required, with what hay they will eat clean. This corn ration should be divided, half given in the morning, and the other at four p. m.

If the feeder has good troughs, the best way is to spread a thin layer of hay in the bottom of the trough, and then spread the corn on this, so that the sheep will eat some of the hay with the corn; this will cause most of the corn to be remasticated with the cud. If wheat bran and middlings are cheaper than corn, then feed one-half pound of these with one pound of corn.

Should hay be scarce and straw plenty, straw may be successfully used to fatten sheep. But with straw some very nitrogenous food must be given—such as one-half pound of oil meal with one pound of corn per day, and all the straw they will eat, with water regularly given. Oil cake or meal ought to be purchased at the western mills at about $20 per ton. But if oil meal is not to be had at a reasonable price, then feed oats and corn half and half, or wheat middlings and corn. Buckwheat is often fed to sheep when cheap. The celebrated New York sheep-feeder, John Johnston, often successfully fed buckwheat. The feeder can never feed too great a variety of food. It is a good plan to mix three or four kinds of grain together for feeding sheep. Sheep are fond of a variety of food, and will keep in better health and fatten faster for it. But it is quite out of the question to give a definite ration to be given under all circumstances. The experienced eye of the feeder must be able to meet the circumstances as he finds them, and adapt the ration to the wants of his flock.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

—Minnesota sends to Congress this year the first Scandinavian ever elected to the National Legislature. His name is Knute Nelson, and he represents a race of men who are fast gaining prominence in the politics of the Northwest.—*St. Paul Press.*

—At Brownsville, Mo., Mr. Graham and his son opposed Lizzie Graham's marriage to John Westbrook. John horsewhipped both and the wedding was assented to.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

IN A QUANDARY.

I'm half in love with her, I vow,
For though this crowded city
A whole day might a fellow go
And meet no girl as pretty.
Her eyes are limpid as the brook
That down the hill-side dances,
And long and dark the lashes are
That veil her sunny glances.
And when I look at her I think
That I am hers most truly;
But when I don't the thought will come:
"She's such a little foolie."

Now low I bow at beauty's shrine,
And it would give me pleasure
To see it in a home of mine,
And know I owned the treasure.
But, ah! I fear a lovely mouth,
Though sweet as ripest peaches,
Would lose its charm, if doomed to make
Forever silly speeches.
And limpid, soulless eyes would drive
A man to thoughts unruly.
Oh, why is she so pretty when
She's such a little foolie?
—*Harper's Bazar.*

ROBBING THE STAGE.

The four-horse mud wagon, called by common consent a stage, which ran between Bokey's and Logtown, was crawling up the long grade which corkscrewed around to the summit of Pilot Knob. It was necessary to do this in order that a good preparatory start might be had for the succeeding rattling plunge down the other corkscrew road which led to Logtown.

By the side of Black Pete, the driver, sat an Eastern importation of the genus "drummer." Pete rolled his tobacco into his cheek, snapped a fly off the ear of his nigh leader and said:

"No, sir, I don't git no pay fer fightin', an' I don't do no fightin' for ther Company. If ary galoot stops this hyer stage and perlitely like asks fer the cash box, he's a gwine ter git it. Tain't no use, no ways, to fight them fellers, they always hev ther drap on ye."

"But," said the drummer, "were you ever robbed on this route?"

"Wal, no, but I've seed fellers a loafin' round hear as I thought mought do it some time er other."

"And if they did stop you, you would give them the express box and drive on, eh?"

"Yer bet! If ther Express Company wants to pertect ther box they must send a messenger along."

The stage crawled up slowly to the top of the hill, and Black Pete settled his foot firmly on the brake-strap, and with a "scat 'em, boys," the sweating horses started to investigate the mysteries of the almost invisible road below them on a keen gallop.

Round and round the rapidly-varying road the stage and the passengers whirled, sometimes losing sight of the horses around the sharp turns and again slewing sharply outward toward the dangerous edge of the canyon which yawned below them.

The sun was down and the moon was painting weird and restless shadows on the powdered dust of the grade.

It was just the time for the imagination to picture scenes of violence, robbery and blood. Suddenly the chaparral bushes by the roadside slightly parted, and a long shining black object was waved over them toward the stage. A shadowy figure rose in the moonlight among the bushes and from behind a black veil, which smothered the voice somewhat, came the hoarse command of "stop, stop!"

Black Pete hurriedly pushed his foot heavily down upon the brake, reached down into the bottom of the stage, pulling out the express box and muttering, "cuss yer, take it," threw the box into the road. The restless horses immediately plunged away into the shadows of the forest.

"Wa-was that a highwayman?" gasped the drummer.

"In course it was," answered Pete, "didn't yer see ther shootin' iron? Thar goes a cool thousand dollars, as I knows on. You bet ther boys 'll be out arter him to-night. I shouldn't wonder if that war old Bart Himself. He's a cool one, he is. He always shoots his mouth off in some potry. Leaves it in the box when he gets through with it. Didn't yer notice how level he held that that shootin' iron right towards me?"

The lights of Logtown now glistened below them, and a few turns of the corkscrew brought the stage up to the hotel porch where it stopped with a loud "whoa!" from Black Pete. Not many minutes elapsed before the prophecy of of Pete was realized, for as soon as the story of the bold robbery of Wells & Fargo's box was related a dozen or so ready miners volunteered to search the woods for the road agent. After half an hour's swearing and drinking over the matter they saddled their horses and started for the scene of the robbery.

* * *

It was a little, cramped-up helter-skelter mining town among the Sierras. One need not rise early in Scar's Hole to see the sun rise, for he will not see it if he does. Old Sol is never visible there until ten in the morning. The rough, picturesque cabins looking for all the world like dilapidated dice thrown at random from the box, and built deep down in a hole between the surrounding peaks. And yet they actually had a telephone connecting them with the outside world. The denizens of Scar's Hole were not given to an indulgence in business communications with the great commercial centers, but their telephone was the means of preventing many of the inhabitants from spending the remainder of their earthly days at the insane asylum. Every morning when the echoing of the booming blasts and the thud of the pick had ceased in the half dozen mining claims surrounding the camp the wearied, lonely miners gathered at the little cabin in which was placed the telephone, and gave vent to their pent-up feelings by, not a free fight, but by a free interchange of gossip with the residents of the camps above and below them on the line of the wire.

Such was their inborn detestation of any man who followed any pursuit which did not require active labor with their hands and such was their chivalric devotion to the fair sex, that the management of their part of the telephone was given to a young lady by the name of Frances Goldsmith.

On the afternoon of June 20th 1890, Miss Frank, as she was usually called, sat in the little telephone office waiting for the nightly crowd of manly gossipers to come in.

The little rocking-chair in which she sat went bumping to and fro noisily and nervously upon the pine floor, and the tiny slippered foot beat a nervous tattoo in unison with it.

"It's too bad," she cried, impetuously, "it's too bad for Charley to work down in that old hole in the ground all the winter and then sell out for a paltry thousand. And, he's doing it just so he can be married this summer, too," —and a pretty little wave of blood swept over the sweet neck and face.

"He shan't do it. Charley don't know anything about a mine and he might have a little bonanza and not know it, just hear the dear simpleton."

LOGTOWN, CAL.

MY PRECIOUS FRANK:—Bonn is negotiating with me for my claim, and he offers $1,000 cash. I have not yet accepted it, but I have about made up my mind that I had better do so. You know if I had that much cash I could have the face to ask you hasten that long-hoped-for happy day. For your sake, darling, I believe it will be best for me to take this offer. If I do, you may look for me down early next week.

Yours forever,
CHARLES MOTLEY.

"Hello, Frank," shouted a smothered voice close to her ear, "are you there yet?"

Frances jumped to her feet and ran to the telephone.

"Dear me, I left the receiver hanging down, and they could not ring the bell."

She put it to her ear and shouted back through the transmitter:

"Yes, I'm here; what is it?"

"Don't you forget to send that thousand up on the stage to-night to Logtown. Tom says there's at least $10,000 in sight. Motley is a school-marm, and don't know it. Don't forget now. Good-by."

Frank's pretty eyes and mouth spread wider and wider as these words came out of the wonderful little instrument.

"For goodness sake! who is he talking to? Oh-h-h y-e-s! why it must be to Frank Downey, the express agent at Bokey. They've been talking together, and Downey has stopped and switched my end on. Motley is a school-marm, is he? There's $10,000 in sight and Charley don't know it, and the money is going up there on the stage from Bokey to-night. Oh dear, what shall I do? I'll go up there. I will. It's only eight miles, and it's twenty from Bokey. It's five o'clock and the stage gets there at nine."

Frank was a California girl, and there were no perils to her on the eight-mile trail to Logtown, and if there had been, the slur cast upon Charley's keenness, and the eager desire to save that "$10,000 in sight" for him would have been sufficient incentives to induce her to dare them, though she knew they awaited her. Running over to the post-office, she hurriedly engaged the young clerk to take care of the instrument for her, and, dashing back to her room, she soon appeared ready for her eight-mile walk to Logtown. A little silk cap surmounted her head and over it was stretched a black veil to protect her face from the sun and from the evening breeze after dark. Spreading her jaunty parasol she threaded her way along the narrow trail which led through the chaparral into the dark woods.

The sun was yet very hot, although almost down behind the hills, and the trail was steep and rocky; but Frank pushed on, muttering to herself, when she felt so tired she was tempted to sit down and rest: "Charley's a school-marm, is he? Ten thousand dollars in sight and he don't know it, eh? Well, he shall know it, and have all the credit of the discovery, too, there now!" Up up, down, down, around and around wound the mountain trail, and Frank wound with it, until tired, dusty, breathless, hoarse and almost crying, she saw the county highway in the somber moonlight, just below her.

Just as she reached the roadside and was about to push through the chaparral which here reached to her shoulders she heard the rumbling old stage coach coming round a bend close to her.

With a despairing resolve to go in at least with the stage if she could not before it, she pushed her closed parasol through the bushes and waved it to the driver, shouting at the same time, hoarse from her excitement: "Stop! Stop!"

But to her astonishment and dismay, instead of stopping the driver reached down into the boot, and, with a "cuss yer, take it!" threw a heavy box into the road, and, lashing his four-in-hand into a run, disappeared down the canyon.

Poor Frank crouched down into the chaparral in despair.

"Oh, dear! I haven't walked there and I've lost the stage and poor Charley —oh, dear me!"

The spirit of a genuine California girl is not easily overcome with despair, and Frank was a genuine California girl and she was not to be beaten until she was.

She got up, pulled her black veil tighter over her moist face and bravely started on again to Logtown. It was not far, and not a half hour elapsed before she saw the lights of the little camp scattered around in the canyon below her.

Breathless and panting she hurried to the tavern. A great crowd of men were excitedly swearing and threatening on the porch. Some were in the street, clinching saddles on to their horses, and in their midst stood Black Pete, the stage driver.

"Don't I know?" he was angrily shouting. "I tell yer twar only a mile back, an' ther cuss shoved his shootin' iron right under my nose! Why didn't I run fer it? Thar war two uv 'em thar as sure as fightin'."

Pretty soon, with a yell and a whoop, twenty men galloped up the road with a suggestive-looking rope dangling from one of the saddles.

Poor Frank hastened to find Charley. She found him sitting disconsolately on the back porch.

"Why, Frank, what in the world are you doing here?"

"Oh, Charley, have you sold that mine yet? Am I too late?"

"Too late for what? Sold it? No, and don't believe I can. That man Bonn sent the money up by express and a road agent got away with the stage to-night, and the money went with it. I don't believe he'll risk another thousand on a played-out mine."

"Oh, goodie!" cried Frank, "I've got here in time. Road agent? Oh, that is too rich. Oh, dear, oh dear, I shall die" —and Frank's voice ended in a high squeak of laughter.

"Frank, Frank! what is the matter? What do you know about the road agent?"

Frank was holding to her sides in despair of stopping her irrepressible laugh.

"Road agent? There wasn't any road agent at all; I stopped the stage to get on, and the driver threw a box at m-e-e!"

"What does this mean, Frank. Tell me. What were you doing on the road at this time of night, all alone?"

It took her a long time to get the story out, but she did, while Charley stood with his mouth open wide enough to represent his played-out claim with "$10,000 in sight."

No sooner had Frank told her story than he caught her in his arms with a wild shout: "You little darling, you shall have every cent of it."

About two hours afterward a file of disconsolate, disgusted horsemen wended their way up to the tavern, with a "suggestive rope dangling from one of the saddles" and a box containing $1,000.

It is sufficient to relate that Charley did not sell his $10,000 in sight, but on the contrary received a much larger sum; sufficient, in fact, to make him a happier man financially and matrimonially. When enough of the story had been told in the bar-room to account for the stopping of the stage, Black Pete had to provide for a smile all round, with a continuendo.—*Los Angelos Recreation.*

The Economy Practiced by a Connecticut Invalid.

Edwin E. Curtis is one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Meriden, where he has lived an upright, useful life for seventy years. He resides in a cosey, old-fashioned house on Curtis street, in the oldest settled section of the city. For many years he was the trusted President of the Meriden Savings Bank. He has held city and town offices, and from boyhood has been a member of the Episcopal Church. A few years ago the weight of declining years warned him that he was no longer fitted to play an active part in the affairs of the world; so he resigned the presidency of the bank and retired to the seclusion of private life. He had become quite wealthy, by a most rigid economy, added to an occasional prudent investment. Mr. Curtis was very close in money matters. He paid to the last cent, and exacted his full dues from others. He accumulated slowly but surely, and what he had he held. Something over a year ago Mr. Curtis was taken seriously ill. Dr. Asa H. Churchill, his family physician, attended him.

"Doctor," the sick man would anxiously ask his physician each day, "do you think I will get over this sickness?"

"Oh, yes, I hope so," the physician would cheerfully reply. "While there's life there's hope, you know."

The invalid worried more each day. Some days the medical man had to be called twice, and even thrice. His patient did not seem to improve. The physician could plainly see that there was something on his mind that medicine could not reach. He pressed Mr. Curtis to tell what worried him. Finally the invalid said: "Well, you see, doctor, here you are coming to see me one, two, and even three times a day. Now that is going to cost a lot of money—a great deal of money you know."

Dr. Churchill "reckoned" that it would.

"I have been thinking, then," said the sick man, "while I have been lying here, that, if you and I could make a leetle bargain, it wouldn't do any harm. Now, what do you think," he said, raising himself up in bed on one elbow, "of my agreeing to pay you one dollar a day for every day I live, while you agree to give me such medical attention as I may need for that sum? Now, that isn't a bad bargain, is it?"

At first the physician thought that he would decline point blank to enter into any such arrangement; but he finally decided that, if he refused, the sick man would worry himself to death over the physician's charges. So the dollar-a-day contract was made. Almost from that hour, the old man began to improve. It was not long before the doctor ceased his daily visits, and in a few weeks he had come down to two calls a week. The patient continued to improve, until now he can walk out, while last month the doctor called only twice, and one of these visits was to get a check for services rendered the preceding month at one dollar a day. The chances are now that the old gentleman is good for ten and even twenty years more of life, for he comes of a long-lived old New England family.—*Meriden (Ct.) Cor. Boston Herald.*

A St. Petersburg Picture.

This (St. Isaac) is an illustration of the fact that when Russia really puts forth an effort she can and does surpass the modern world in the splendor of her architecture; since the treasures of her quarries are exhaustless, and the skill of her lapidaries unexcelled. It is, however, unfortunate that there is no eminence in the city on which St. Isaac could have been placed; for at this distance it is impossible to see to advantage the magnificent flight of steps leading to its portico. Yet, I assure you, each of these steps is granite, worthy of the Egyptian temple of Karnak. Moreover, the portico itself is supported by stupendous columns of the same materials, sixty feet in hight, and seven in diameter, and polished like the unbroken surface of a mirror.

"Well," you perhaps exclaim, "what is there so remarkable in this portal to distinguish it from others?" But look along those columns for their lines of jointure. You will discover none. They are monoliths. Yes, every one of them one solid mass of beautifully polished stone! With the exception of Pompey's pillar in Egypt and the Alexander column they are indeed the largest monoliths which the hand of man has ever quarried, turned and polished! Now, ordinarily, a temple is content with one such portal as this; but reflect that this magnificence is here repeated on each of the four sides of the edifice.

Moreover, from the center of the structure the mighty dome rises to a height of 296 feet, and is itself surrounded by thirty monolithic shafts; while the roof, which gleams like a miniature sun, is covered with a mass of gold, worth $250,000. What wonder then that the cost of the whole cathedral was more than fourteen millions of dollars, $1,000,000 having been expended in merely driving into the soil a perfect forest of piles to make a sufficiently strong foundation for the enormous mass!

Now for the interior.

"Before the gilded altar screen are ten columns of malachite thirty feet high, and columns of lapis-lazuli, each of which cost $80,000. This exceeds every other display of these marvelous stones which the world knows. We are accustomed to regard a small fragment of either of them as a valuable ornament. Imagine whole columns of them five times as high as ourselves! Yet this is only in keeping with the entire building; for we tread there a pavement of variegated marble; to ascend steps of polished jasper; to clasp railings of alabaster; we are surrounded by walls gleaming with pieces of jasper, verd-antique porphyry and malachite cut in various designs and exquisitely polished, interspersed here and there with vast mosaic portraits of the saints, and shrines of gold incrusted with jewels! The whole, in fact, is so magnificent as to seem incredible till actually seen."—*Stoddard's Red Letter Days Abroad.*

—Little do the readers of American papers know of the pains and perils of their English friends who have to consume London editorial articles. The *Telegraph* devoted one column and a quarter of its editorial page to an article on Secretary Lincoln's order that the old mule Mesiqua should be fed for life. The article contained fully 3,000 words.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Parental discipline in those latter days is so tender hearted that truly good mothers always give their children chloroform before applying the switch.—*N. Y. Herald.*

How He Doubled His Trade.

Mr. Benj. W. Yates, pharmacist, Globe Village, Mass., says that the miraculous pain cure, St. Jacobs Oil, has greatly helped his other business, and the sales of the remedy have doubled in one month. He keeps a large supply always on hand. Officers of the Army and Navy pronounce St. Jacobs Oil to be the greatest pain-cure of the age.

"MADAME, does smoking trouble you?" "Oh, yes, monsieur; not ordinarily, but to-day—" "Ah madame," in very sympathetic tone, "how much you are about to suffer!" Smokes.—*French Fun.*

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood-purifier and strength-restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A POLICEMAN walks his beat, but he seems to be off his base when he takes a gallup.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer.

Is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. JOHN A. KING & Co., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

"GOOD-BYE, sweet tart," said the small boy as he opened his capacious mouth.—*N. Y. Journal.*

A Special Invitation.

We especially invite a trial by all those sufferers from Kidney and Liver complaints who have failed to obtain relief from other remedies and from doctors. Nature's great remedy, Kidney-Wort, has effected cures in many obstinate cases. It acts at once on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system of all poisonous humors and restoring a healthy condition of those important organs. Do not be discouraged but try it.

THE course of true love often runs smooth until it is wrecked by the wife's misplaced switch.

Dairymen Getting Rich.

Progressive dairymen who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society, by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of butter making. This class use Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it.

IT is the man in the mud who sees something in the rain to add mire.—*Detroit Post.*

CATARRH.—For fifteen years I have been greatly annoyed with this disgusting disease, which caused severe pain in my head, continual dropping into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. By a thorough use for six months of Ely's Cream Balm I have entirely overcome these troubles. J. B. CASE, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th St., N. Y.

A BRUNETTE flirt is like Captain Eads—she is successful with her jet eyes.—*N. O. Picayune.*

☞ Ladies, attention! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Everybody praises them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

JOURNALISTS are noble men; they always go in for the write.—*Buffalo Express.*

DURANG'S REMEDY will cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. It is taken internally and cures quickly and thoroughly. If your druggist does not keep it, write for free pamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

THE thread of a story is generally caught by the eye of the reader.—*Boston Post.*

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, $1.

IF you eat head cheese and ox tail soup you make both ends meet.—*Hoosier.*

"Woman and Her Diseases"

Is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

FASHION NOTE—Broker's "circulars" are lined with lamb's wool.—*N. Y. Mail.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—*Rev. R. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.*

INVISIBLE blew—the wind.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) has cured me of hereditary Scrofula of the worst type. The medicine is more than you claim for it, and I hope any who doubt will write to me. E. C. HAWES, Jr., Clarksville, Ga.

TO PAY as you go is the best plan; especially if the man in charge will not let you go until you do pay.—*N. O. Picayune.*

"Rough on Coughs," 15c., at Druggists. Complete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

WHAT ails you? If it is a cough, take Piso's Cure. Sold by druggists. 25 cents.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 29.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$4 67	@ 7 00
SHEEP	4 00	@ 6 25
HOGS	5 00	@ 5 80
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 00	@ 6 75
Patent	5 75	@ 7 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 13½	@ 1 14¼
No. 2 Spring	1 05½	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	64½	@ 66¾
OATS—Western Mixed	40½	@ 41½
RYE	70	@ 74
PORK—Mess	14 75	@ 15 00
LARD—Steam	9 10	@ 9 15
CHEESE	10	@ 13
WOOL—Domestic	32	@ 45
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Extra	$7 00	@ 7 15
Choice	6 45	@ 6 80
Good	5 65	@ 6 15
Medium	5 00	@ 5 35
Butchers' Stock	3 10	@ 4 60
Inferior Cattle	2 00	@ 2 75
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	4 60	@ 5 90
SHEEP	2 75	@ 4 62½
BUTTER—Creamery	25	@ 37
Good to Choice Dairy	21	@ 29
EGGS—Fresh	26	@ 28
FLOUR—Winter	5 00	@ 5 15
Spring	4 00	@ 5 75
Patent	6 50	@ 7 60
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	93½	@ 95¼
Corn, No. 2	59½	@ 60
Oats, No. 2	33	@ 33½
Rye, No. 2	59½	@ 59¾
Barley, No. 2	65½	@ 66
BROOM CORN—		
Red-Tipped Hurl	4	@ 5
Fine Green	5	@ 6
Inferior	2	@ 4
POTATOES—Good to Choice	30	@ 38
PORK—Mess	13 40	@ 14 00
LARD—Steam	8 65	@ 8 75
LUMBER—		
Common Dressed Siding	18 00	@ 23 00
Flooring	16 00	@ 36 00
Common Boards	12 00	@ 18 00
Fencing	12 00	@ 14 50
Lath	2 50	@ 2 60
Shingles	2 09	@ 3 20
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	$6 00	@ 6 50
Fair to Good	5 00	@ 5 75
HOGS—Yorkers	5 35	@ 5 50
Philadelphias	5 90	@ 6 20
SHEEP—Best	4 50	@ 5 00
Common	2 50	@ 3 50
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Best	$5 50	@ 6 40
Medium	3 25	@ 4 60
HOGS	7 00	@ 8 00
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	3 00	@ 5 25

"Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

A KNOTTY question: What kind of a tie do you wear?

"Sigh No More, Ladies!"

For Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a prompt and certain remedy for the painful disorders peculiar to your sex. By all druggists.

GREAT deal of playing on bear ground in Wall street.—*N. Y. News.*

"Buchu-paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, $1.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic

Combine all the elements of nutritious food. Colden's, no other, of Druggists.

Wakefulness at night is a terror, *Samaritan Nervine* cures it, and hence is a blessing.

J. W. Thornton, of Claiborn, Miss., says: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured my son of fits."

I USED Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) for a bad case of Blood Poison from Malaria, and am satisfied that it saved my life, as I was given up to die.
C. G. SPENCER,
Sup't Gas Works, Rome, Ga.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 25c

RUSSIA Salve is unrivaled for its speedy healing qualities. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cts.

Blessed Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors. These Bitters are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Malt, Mandrake and Dandelion and other oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other medicines, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. ☞ $500 ☜ will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is the purest and best medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope." No person or family should be without them.

"I was troubled for many years with serious Kidney and Liver Complaint, Gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood is pure, kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72.—FATHER."

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more, and I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom, and two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars.
—H. W——, Detroit, Mich."

THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Write it 1884.

About $9,000 in taxes were collected before Jan. 1.

Bachelors and widowers, watch out! This is leap year.

Two pair of new tote sleighs for sale cheap. W. A. MASTERS.

Mrs. W. G. Fralick, of Flint, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rattray, for a week or so.

M. J. Connine has been confined to his house by sickness the past week, but is now convalescent.

Farmers report stock as wintering unusually well. The mild steady weather is good for them.

School convened yesterday and shivered through the day wondering what ailed the furnace. Put in stoves.

At Hayes' camp, on the north branch, they are putting in some of the finest timber that ever ran down the Sable.

E. N. Salling, Esq., arrived in the city on Tuesday evening. We trust he is not responsible for the storm which arrived about the same time.

The holiday trade in this city has been no evidence of hard times.—Stocks which were considered mammoth are almost entirely sold.

The body of Mrs. Batterson was taken to her old home in Jackson county for burial. County-clerk Bel accompanied Mr. Batterson on the sad journey.

The planing mill shut down Tuesday for slight repairs which were needed before starting in for the work of 1884, which promises to be double that of last year.

One would imagine that J. M. Finn proposes to stock the world with telegraph and telephone poles, to see the amount he is getting out in his camp east of town.

Farmers, now is your time to come to town—while sleighing is good and prices are low. Be sure and call at Salling, Hanson & Co.'s for shoes at less than cost.

Do not think we are getting proud if you see us with a silver-headed cane. It is but a piece of the courtesy of R. Hanson, Esq., in his way of advertising the Garland stove.

The excelsior party of the season was held at the opera house Tuesday night. A large and good-natured crowd was in attendance, music good, calling ditto, and all well pleased. Nuff ced.

A pleasant party assembled almost impromptu at the Grayling House on Christmas night and enjoyed a social hop. It is needless to say that Messrs. Wild & Wheeler are ever ready to cater for their friends.

Mr. M. S. Hartwick is as usual a pioneer. This time it is in the erection of a fine street lamp on the Exchange corner. If a few more of our citizens would follow his example it would be a nice thing for the city.

"What is that—is it a circus acrobat?" "Oh, no, my son; that is a man who is kicking himself." "What makes the man kick himself?" "He has been to a masquerade party and flirted with his wife all the evening."

With the commencement of the new year, Salling, Hanson & Co. anounce that they will sell goods at a smaller margin than ever. They are bound to be up with the hard times. They have just received one ton of butter which they offer at 18c per pound.

It is reported that the manufacturers of land plaster at Grand Rapids have agreed on $1.25 per ton as the price of land plaster by the car-load on the track for the season of 1884. This is one-half the lowest price of last year, and will be a good thing for the farmers.

The Masonic festival and dance at the opera house the evening of the 27th is said to have been one of the most pleasant gatherings ever held in the city. The unpropitious weather prevented a large crowd, but there were enough for pleasure, and the music, *menu* and dancing were all heartily enjoyed.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the bridge across the north branch. Its loss would be a serious blow to our city as well as to lumbermen who depend on it to reach their camps with supplies. We receive a large trade from farther east, which would be entirely cut off if the bridge should go down.

It is with gladness we announce to the citizens of Grayling and vicinity that they now can obtain a clean, first-class shave, hair-cut, or anything in the tonsorial line. Mr. David Beard, of Central Square, N. Y., is temporarily located in the rear end of Mr. M. S. Hartwick's billiard and pool parlors, where he may always be found ready to serve those who may seek his services. Mr. B. is a tiptop barber and a gentleman. Patronize him liberally.

Opera house, Friday evening.

Remember the literary entertainment at the opera house, to-morrow evening.

For several days past the teams from the several camps which were banking logs on Portage Lake have ventured to drive onto the ice to unload, thereby saving considerable expense. A few loads found an immediate watery grave, but no serious mishap was had and the ice is now considered safe.

In our experience as a publisher of a newspaper, we have never had but two or three of our patrons "kick" at the presentation of a statement of their indebtedness.—Romeo Observer. Verily, the Observer's patrons must be the angels.—Evening News. In our experience we know of but two or three who did not kick.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just made a contract with Dempsey, Simpson & Co., of Manistee, to put eight million feet of logs into the Manistee river in town 26, range 5 west. The land was recently bought from D. Ward, which accounts for its being good timber. Another step in the right direction for Grayling.

Last Sunday the M. E. Sunday School elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Jas. K. Bates, superintendent; Rev. B. F. Forsythe, assistant superintendent; Miss Tillie Hanson, secretary; Mrs. T. W. Mitchell, treasurer; Mr. Winnie Harrington, librarian; Sidney Claggett, corresponding secretary.

It seems to be a positive fact that the furnace in the new school house is a magnificent failure, only serving to dispel the heat that would naturally be held in the building. With the mercury at 10 degrees, teachers and pupils suffer intensely. What would they do if the temperature should get below zero?

As there will be meetings at the church every evening next week, the Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the residence of Mrs. J. S. Harrington on Saturday evening. Let us sustain the reputation of the society by coming prepared to make up the deficiency in the payment now due. Lunch will be served at 8 o'clock.

A Valuable Discovery.—Wm. Johnston & Co., Chemists, 161 Jefferson Avenue, prepare a Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood which excels anything of the kind heretofore in use. The preparation is compounded with great care from well known vegetable materials, and is not one of those secret cure-alls which are flooded through the country by quack druggists.—Detroit Free Press.

There is trouble in store for certain land speculators in Crawford county, who, having purchased tax titles upon some of the valuable pine lands in that county, are engaged in stripping it of the pine. The lands in some instances were overlooked by the owners at the time of paying their taxes, thus allowing them to be sold to the State. At the instance of Detroit parties, Mr W. R. Kendrick, of East Saginaw, on Saturday commenced suits against several of the trespassers.—Bay City Tribune.

Protracted meeting commences at the M. E. church on next Sabbath. Services on Sabbath morning and evening by Rev. Forsythe. Services on Monday evening, and every evening through the week, conducted by the well-known Evangelist, Rev. G. C. Squires, of St. Ignace. The Rev. Squires is a very successful Evangelist and has never failed to have a revival wherever he has been. He comes recommended by A. J. Richards, ex-P. E., of Alpena district; also W. E. Bigelow, P. E. of Sault St. Marie district, and many others. Any one will be well paid for their time by coming and hearing the Evangelist.

At the social hop at the Grayling House on Christmas night, the guests, while engaged in performing a quadrille, were thrown into an excited state of mind by a sudden loud crash and a terrible trembling of the building immediately following. A panic ensued and a headlong rush was at once made for the several doors and windows, but in less time than it takes to narrate the incident the sudden wild frenzy was as suddenly turned into loud peals of laughter and clapping of hands. Gentle reader, all the foregoing was caused just simply because the tall localizer of the AVALANCHE office lost his equilibrium and measured his full length on the floor. "Ah! this is a sad and wicked world."

Loggers on the Manistee river are now the happiest mortals on earth—plenty of snow and prospects good for a bountiful log crop. Joseph Charron, logging for Salling, Hanson & Co. in town 28, r 4 w, is now running in 60,000 per day; Salling, Hanson & Co.'s own camp, same town and range, 50,000; S. Siddle's camp, logging for Haynes & Co., of Manistee, intends to put in two million, and run in now about 30,000 per day; L. Sand's camp calculates on putting in 2,000,000; Chas. Reitz & Bro.'s, one camp, 4,000,000; H. Mantz & Co., one camp, 1,000,000; R. B. Leonard, two camps, 5,000,000; D. Ward, one camp, 5,000,000; Seymour Bro.'s, 1,500,000, and Salling, Hanson & Co. will start another camp for Dempsey, Simpson & Co. in a few days and put in this winter. All the above camps are

Mrs. M. Doyle has gone on a five or six weeks' visit to her parents in Kalamazoo county.

Mrs. Dr. Revell, son and daughter, of South Branch, passed New Year's day in this city, guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Thayer.

Mr. "Mack" Taylor has been appointed foreman of the railroad section at Fredericville. He will take up his residence in that village this week.

Miss Nellie Parker, day operator at this station, arrived from her holiday vacation with her parents at West Bay City on Tuesday, and is again on duty. During her absence her place was filled by Miss West, of Wright's Lake, who made during her stay among us hosts of friends by her courteous and pleasing manners.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—Here it is again, brighter and better than ever, the cover alone, with its delicate tinted background and its dish of gracefully arranged flowers, would entitle it to a permanent place in every home. The book contains three beautiful colored plates, is full of illustrations, printed on the best of paper, and is filled with just such information as is required by the gardner, the farmer, those growing plants, and every one needing seeds or plants. The price, only ten cents, can be deducted from the first order for goods. All parties anyway interest in the subject should send at once to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for the Floral Guide.

MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The 9th annual meeting of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association will be held in Jackson on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1884, commencing at 7:30 p. m.

The Michigan Central railroad and branches will carry delegates for one and one-third the regular fare, and other roads will probably do the same. Parties intending to attend should notify their railroad agent, so that the proper tickets can be secured. Each club, a member of the association, is entitled to send five delegates, and it is earnestly requested that there be a good attendance.

Sportsmen, not members of the association, are invited to be present, and the meeting will be made more interesting if sportsmen and game protectionists will come prepared with papers on any subject of interest to the fraternity.

The association has done a great deal of good in the past, and its usefulness will continue to increase if sportsmen will only put their shoulders to the wheel, and one of the best ways to get at the wheel is to attend the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICVILLE.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

It snows, as the Irishman said, "steady by jerks, like a toad walking."

Christmas and its festivities are among the things of the past. Our citizens and others roused themselves to a mighty effort and the result was a Christmas tree at the school house. All the seats were filled and some of the standing room was taken up. A good time generally, so all agreed.—Santa Claus was present in the person of Thos. G. High.

At Mr. Courtright's, an oyster supper and dance Tuesday evening, 25th, was well attended and enjoyed by all. Your correspondent looked in on the festive scene and took a hop with the "belle of the ball," and then hied him away to sleep "the sleep of innocence." The dancers tripped the light fantastic until 8 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Courtright has lately been relieved of the charge of this section of the railroad. We believe it to be the result of a misunderstanding, and the community generally would be pleased to see him reinstated, as they believe him to be efficient and faithful.

Miss Nellie Osband is teaching school near Gaylord. She passed Christmas week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Osband, of this village.

S. C. RIBE.

THE DYING YEAR.

The death-bed surroundings of the old man of '83 were appropriately melancholy. The closing day of his career began veiled in the darkness of a heavy fog, while Natural seemed moist, or fairly soaked, in fact, with tears over his departure. But whatever may be her pretended grief, the truth is she is just as fickle as the rest of her sex, and tomorrow, or next day, she will be wreathed in the smiles of sunshine in greeting for the gray little youngster of '84, who heartlessly crowds the decrepit old man off the stage. However, probably none of us feel very sorry that he must go. He brought some gladness, it is true, but also a great deal of sorrow, and we cheerfully accept the bright promises of the new year in place of the sombre recollections of the old. Good luck attend the birthday of the boy!—Detroit Evening Journal.

A young man at a certain St. Johns hotel tried to be smart at the expense of a waiter-girl, and in return got a dose of croton oil in his pie. It made him tired of life and "funny business" for a few hours, and he had to have the services of a doctor.—Clinton Republic.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will present to the Board of Supervisors at their next meeting a petition for leave to construct a dam across the Au Sable river, upon the w q of the s w q of section 26, in township 28, north of range 4 west, in township of Frederic, Crawford county, Michigan, for which the petitioner would respectfully petition.

O. G. CHAMBERLAIN.

Dated December 12th, 1883.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Otsego and Crawford County Improvement Co. will make application to the Board of Supervisors of Crawford county at their next meeting for leave to build a dam on the east fork of the Au Sable river in said county, on n w q of n e q of sec. 11, town 27 n of range 3 west. Said dam for the purpose of improving navigation, and to be 6 ft. high, and 60 feet from bank to bank, with sluices of not less than 10 feet. Said petition will be heard on second Monday of January, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the court house in Grayling, in said county, or as soon thereafter as said Board can hear the same.

Dated December 10th, 1883.

O. E. M. CUTCHEON, Secretary

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Reed City, Mich., Nov. 7, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Crawford county at Grayling, Mich., on January 12th, 1884, viz: Austin L. Sparks, homestead entry, No. 7,845 for the e w q sec. 23, Tp. 25 n r 4 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Wellington Patterson, John H. Crego, James Quance, Robert W. Peel all of Wellington, Crawford county, Mich.

John H. Crego, homestead entry No. 7,870 the e ½ s w q sec 23 Tp 25 n r 4 w, and names following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said, viz: Wellington Patterson, William Harbour, Jay Aten, of Wellington P. O., and Silas G. Rusk Grayling, Crawford county, Mich.

EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.